

peared to be in good condition and flew well; the plumage was slightly soiled.

What was probably the same bird was seen on January 1, 1924, when I was walking along West End Avenue east of 25th Avenue. The bird was gleaning in Nuthatch fashion on the trunk of a large cottonwood. Its behavior was much the same and it appeared to be as much "at home" as any Chickadee. The day was clear but bitterly cold, with a strong north wind blowing.

This warbler remains here in the fall into October. My own latest date of departure is October 7th. Return is made in late March. While the above are the only winter records we have for Nashville they do not seem to be so unusual when we reflect that one night's flight would probably suffice to carry the birds to those parts of Florida where numbers of the species winter.

HARRY C. MONK.

Nashville, Tenn., August 28, 1924.

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## NOTES=HERE AND THERE

Conducted by the Secretary

Mrs. C. E. Raymond, Chicago, Ill., a member of the Wilson Ornithological Club for a long time, died in February, 1924.

The great achievement of the year in bird books is the monumental "Birds of California," by W. Leon Dawson, published by the South Moulton Company of Los Angeles. Bird lovers everywhere are delighted with the publication. The heroic way in which the Cooper Ornithological Club is pushing the sale of the volumes is highly commendable. Since nearly the same people are identified with both societies and since Mr. Dawson has himself been long a member of the W. O. C., we take a sort of satisfaction in the new book like a relative in a new-born nephew or cousin.

Our president, Albert F. Ganier, of Nashville, Tenn., is always "up to something." From May 29 to June 6 he, in company with Edgar McNish of Madison, Dr. George R. Mayfield of Nashville, and Professor G. M. Bentley and H. P. Ijams of Knoxville, were in the mountains of East Tennessee studying birds. We expect to hear from this trip in print as well as in letters.

Professor Edwin B. Frost of Williams Bay, Wis., published in the Lake Geneva Tribune of March 20, 1924, a record of the arrival of common birds in the grounds of the Yankee Observatory during the past twenty-three years. It is a brief, but accurate, digest of this valuable information.

Robert Campbell of Keene, Ontario, is trying to promote the better distribution of Ducks by encouraging the planting of suitable ducks food-plants in ponds and marshes. The statistics show, he says, that the increase in the number of Ducks since spring shooting was abolished is fully fifty percent, but that this increase is not properly distributed.

The May, 1924, Gull contains a pertinent article called "Casting Oil Upon the Troubled Waters," which is a reprint of a radio address broadcasted from KPO by C. B. Lastreto, San Francisco, April 10, 1924. It is a protest against oil pollution of rivers, bays, and oceans by crude petroleum from oil-burning steamships and tankers and by manufacturing industries on land.

Howard H. Cleaves of New York City has five outdoor and wild life lectures which have been given in the past ten years to several thousand people. They are called: 1. "Camera Shots from the Far Southwest"; 2. "Experiences with Wild Birds and Animals"; 3. "Bird Studies on the Atlantic Coast"; 4. "Making Friends with Wild Life"; 5. "Modern Conservation."

The American Society of Mammologists in their sixth annual meeting, on April 16, at Cambridge, Mass., adopted resolutions condemning the propaganda of certain ammunition companies against so-called predatory animals and "vermin."

Efforts are being made, and our W. O. C. president, as usual, is helping, to create a great national park in the Great Smoky Mountains of East Tennessee. The plan includes 150,000 acres in the heart of the mountain country which would form a wild-life refuge to be a delight to out-door students for all time to come.

The University of Kentucky, Lexington, announces the establishment of a Zoölogical Field Laboratory in Breathitt County, which will be open to students in the summer of 1925. The laboratory will be located near Quicksand, close to Kentucky River, between Quicksand and Troublesome Creek. The Field Laboratory will consist of about five hundred acres of typical mountain country, which shows almost primeval conditions in native fauna and flora. It is extremely rugged, well timbered and watered, with attractive topographical features and unusual biologic resources. It is very rich in the number of insects, snakes, birds, and mammals represented. Through the courtesy of the College of Agriculture, students at the Field Laboratory will have the privilege of doing collecting, exploring, and research work over nearly fifteen thousand acres of closely adjacent mountain land in Breathitt, Perry, and Knott Counties. Part of the Field Laboratory will be set aside as a Bird Sanctuary.

The Secretary spent his summer in Bloomington, Ind., not exactly taking a vacation, but finishing the necessary work for his A.M. degree. The study of birds was not wholly neglected, however, though it had to take a subordinate position. That is excuse for the brevity of these notes, a deficiency which will be remedied in the December issue of the Wilson Bulletin. And, as a sort of apology for not having more news this time, he may tell of some of his finds.